

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada Observer's Calendar





JANUARY

A Moon for Night Owls

After midnight, the third-quarter Moon presents a smooth-shaven face. The great "seas," such as Mare Imbrium in the upper half of this month's image, contrast with the lunar mountains which dominate the terminator between light and darkness. The sweeping arc of the lunar Appenines points to the rayed crater Copernicus. Photo by Jay Ouellet

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FEBRUARY

Big and Bright in Southern Skies

The northern Andromeda and Whirlpool galaxies here yield to southern counterparts, NGC253 in Sculptor and, to its left, M83 in Hydra. In the eyepiece, the diameter of NGC253 rivals the Moon, and its mostled, dusty arms invite careful scrutiny. The dynamic spiral arms of M83 suggest a gigantic reversed "S." CCD images by Jack Newton







MARCH

Cepheus' "Rosette"

This huge, annular region of excited hydrogen (IC1396) in Cepheus is much larger than its brighter namesake, the Rosette in Monoceros. Special digital processing techniques heighten the contrast between the glowing annulus and its dark clouds, which stand out like fingers. Especially striking is vdB142, just to right of centre. Composite of photos by Peter Ceravolo and Rajiv Gupta

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	Death of Wilheim Beer who found heights of 1,000 lunar mountains, 150 years ago					





APRIL

A Porthole to the Stars

From horizon to horizon, the Milky Way provides an avalanche of stars that gives way to the Great Rift of dark matter at the lower right. Red, star-forming regions of hydrogen, also seen elsewhere in this Calendar, pepper the galactic plane. At the left, the bright new stars of the Pleiades and Hyades begin their careers. Photo by Peter Ceravolo

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Texas Star Party Ft. Davis, TX (through May 7)			"When I behold this goodly Frame, this World Of Heavn and Earth consisting, and compute Thoir magnitudes, this Earth a spot a grain, An Atom, with the Firmament compart And all her numberd Stars, that seem to roll Spaces proferomethy" Milton, Paradiao Lost			





MAY

Dark Clouds at the Galactic Centre

The heart of the Milky Way is a complex mixture of bright star clouds and great, irregular regions of dark matter. Lighting up those regions are emission nebulae such as the Lagoon (M8) at the top and the Cat's Paw (NGC6334) at the lower right. The degree of darkness at the galactic core may seem surprising. Photo by Ben Gendre

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	Memorial Day (USA)					





JUNE

The Pelican Nebula

Lying just below Deneb, the brightest star in Cygnus, the Pelican is large but elusive, especially to the visual observer. It nonetheless reveals its exquisite detail and delicate gradations of contrast in this image, which records varying intensities of bright emissions and their embedded dark areas such as the Pelicans eye. Photo by Rajiv Gupta





JULY

The Veil Nebula in a Different Light

The outstanding features of this image of the eastern arc of the Veil supernova remnant are its justice to fine structural details and its meticulous rendering of colours – from the red of hydrogen to the green of oxygen, with an astonishing palette of combinations to produce yellows, oranges, and touches of crimson and ruby. Composite of photos by Rajiv Gupta and John Mirtle

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Fise 40 K 40	Rise 5.53 6.23 31					
Partial Solar Eclipse, visible in Western and N. Canada, N. W. USA and Alaska				"Roll on yo stars! axult in youthlui prime, Mark with bright curves the printizes steps of lange Rowers of the skyll ye too to age must yold. Frail as your silken sistors of the field." Erasmus Darwin (Grandlethor of Charlos Darwin)		



AUGUST

The Antares Region

Here is a panoply of emission, reflection, and dark nebulae. The yellow nebulosity around bright Antares arises from reflection off its own ejected material, unlike blue nebulae which result from reflection off dust passing near a star. Red emission regions complete an impressive array of colours in contrast to the region's dark fingers. Photo by Ben Gendre

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Voyager 2 at Saturn, 20 years ago Mercury greatest elong.W (20°) 5 am			Viking 2 launched to Mars. 25 years ago Nova Cygni. 25 years ago Aberta Star Party, Caroline, AB (through September 4) 2 Shadows on Jupiter (viaible in E. N. America) 1:00 am		9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



SEPTEMBER

The Heart of the Northern Cross

The region of Gamma Cygni is a meeting place of great diversity. Next to Gamma, a finger of dark matter interrupt glowing clouds of hydrogen, which shade off into the less intense but larger nebulosities to the right. At the lower right, Van Goghs Ear (NGC6888) is powered by the intense energy of a Wolf-Rayet star. Composite of photos by John Mirtle and Murray Paulson

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		Zodiacal Light visible in E before morning twilight for next two weeks				First photo of Ocon Nebula. 170 years ago



OCTOBER

Joining Orion Together: A Nebular Complex Where does a cloud begin or end? The breathtaking sweep of this image runs from the Horsehead at the lower left to the Orion Nebula at the upper right. What this image makes clear is that all its objects are bathed in a complex of nebulosity made up of sheets, swirks, and loops that pervade Orion's southern reaches. Composite of photos by Peter Ceravolo and John Mirtle

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Set 1.32 2.02 Rise 1.57 16.31	Set 237 3.00 9	Set 3.44 4.01 10 Rise 17.46 17.34 10	Set 4.53 5.03 11	Set 6:03 6:06 12	Ulyases, first probe to fly over the Sun's poles, launched, 10 years ago Mercury greatest elong, E(26°) 6 am O Set 7:16 7:10 13 Rise 16.52 19.01 13 Full Moon 4:53	Set 830 816 124 Rise 1216 1923 14 Sumse 18:10 18:21
Set 9.46 9.24 Rise 19.45 20.08 15	Thanksgiving Day (Canada)	Very Large Array (VLA) radio telescope network dedicated, 20 years ago Set 12:16 11:42 Rise 21:02 21:37 17	Set 1324 1247 18 Rise 21.54 22.32 18	Set 14.24 13.46 19 Rise 22.58 23.34 19	Set 15:15 14:39 20	Ram 005 041 21 Ser 1552 524 21 Seriel 1755 1611
Comet West discovered by Richard West. 25 years ago	Saturn 2.0° above the Moon 3 am 3 Rise 2.42 3.00 3.00 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 3.00<	- /	Filse \$15 \$17 25	Bise 629 623 26	Plate 7.42 7.29 Set 18.23 18.40 New Moon 3.58	Orionid moteors peak 3200 See 154 154 228 Sectors 744 727 Sunset 1743 1753
Venera 9 returns first surface photos of another planet. Venus, 25 years ago 50% 40% 9.03 8:35 229 Filse 9.03 8:35 229	Pline 10.09 9.36 30 Set 18.54 19.28 30	Rise 11:09 10:33 Set 19:35 20:13 31	"The Heavensare now seen to resemble a kuruhari garden, which contains the greates vanely of productions, in different flourishing beds; and one advantage we may at least reap from its har we can, as it were, extend the range of our experience to an immense duraten."	Zodiacal Light visible in E before morning twillight for next two weeks Times in the upper half of the daily boxes are in the 24-hour clock; times in the lower half are given in the 12-hour clock. Eastern time is used, except for rise and set events which are given in local time. Detailed instructions on adjusting times for location are given in the back pages. Please see back pages for photo details and additional information about this calendar.	SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
Daylight Savings Time Ends 2 am		Halloween	William Herschel			



NOVEMBER

The Butterfly Aurora

Aurons-watchers often behold coloured streamers and curtains, which are especially captivating when they ripple and flash. Here, an unusual shape further delights the observer as excited atmospheric oxygen and nitrogen appear to do a different dance in vivid colours that are most intense photographically. Photo by Leo Brodeur

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Times in the upper half of the daily bases are in the 24-hour clock, times in the lower half are given in the 12-hour clock. Eastern time is used, except for rise and set events which are given in local time. Detailed neurotons on adjuming times for isocation are given in the back pages. Phases we back pages for photo details and additional information about this calendar.	OCTOBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	DECEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Riss 50°N 40°N 12:03 11:25 Set 20:23 21:01 1	Rine 1248 1212 Set 21117 2154 2	Rame 12.27 12.53 3 Set 22.17 22.49 3	Rise 13.59 12.30 Set 23.20 23.47 Surnue 6.55 6.33 Sunnet 16.31 16.54
Piae 1426 1400 Set = 5	Set 0.25 0.46 6	Set 1.33 1.46 Rise 15.11 15.02 7	Set 242 248 Rae 1532 1530 8	5 Taurid meteors peak 3 pm	Sat 508 458 10	Set 0.24 6.07 Ref 10.44 17.94 Fill Moor Sundar 707 6.41 Sundar 16.21 16.47
Set 50°N 40°N 743 7.17 Rise 17.16 17.44 12	Set 901 828 13	Set 10.14 9.37 14	O Set 11:19 10.41 15 Rise 19.47 2025 15	Set \$213 11:37 16	Set 12.55 12.25 17	Remembrance Shay (Canada) Harman Day (CCSU Birth of bases M. Spinner who decreased high vestories of reducing 121 person See 13.30 1306 112 3rd Ourser 10.23 Survive 17.16 0-41 Survive 17.16 12
syeger 1 makes closest approach i Salum, 30 years ága aturn 20°N of Moon (best in western N. Amer.) 6 am 1 Taurid meteors peak Seit 13557 1341 19	Leslie Petter discovers first of 11 cornets, 25 years ago Moon between Jupiter and Aldebaran 12 am Rise 0.47 1:00 Set 1421 1413 220	Fine 202 206 21	The Bonds and Johann G. Gale discover Saturn's cope ring. 150 years ago Mercury greatest elong. W (19°) (best morning view in 2500) 1 am Rise 3.15 3.12 22	Bise 427 4:16 23	Leonid meteors peak (second peak expected Nov. 18, 3 am)	A Dir 144 140 75
					an isse inte 21	Seri 1616 1630 200 Revolution 220 637 Summer 1605 1627
atum at opposition 8 am Pise 756 724 Set 1651 1724 26	Pise 059 823 27	Pilae 955 917 28	Pise 10:45 10:07 29	Thankygiving Day (U.S.R)		
	Jupiter at opposition 9 pm		Venus 1.4° below the Moon (best in NE N. Amer.) 4 pm			



DECEMBER

A Ring of Prominences

Gycles of solar activity run over approximately 11 years. In the current period of maximum activity, an eclipse is more likely to reveal flares and prominences, as shown dramatically by this image from 1988 during the last maximum. Look for loops in the prominences as they follow the magnetic fields of the Sun. Photo by Randy Attwood

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Times in the upper half of the daily boxes are in the 24-four clock; times in the lower half are given in the 12-four clock. Estatem time used, except for rise and set events which are given in local time. Detailed instructions on adjusting times to location mar given in the back pages. Please see back pages for photo details and additional information about this calendar.	NOVEMBER W T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 30	JANUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			Pise 12.00 11.29 Set 21.06 21.35 1	Ros 1229 12:00 Set 22:10 22:33 Sunse 7:00 7:04 Sunset 16:00 16:35
Son 40°N Rise 1253 1234 Set 23.15 23.32 Ist Quarter 22.55 3	Rise 13.15 13.03 4	C Set 0.22 0.32 Rise 13.36 13.30 5	5#1 1.37 1.33 Rise 13.56 13.58 6	Set 242 2.37 7	Set 3.57 3.43 Rhe 14.42 14.58 8	Set 5.14 4.53 Rise 15.11 15.25 Sunnee 7.47 7.10 Sunset 15.58 16.35
Set 50°N 40°N 84 634 604 10 Rise 1547 16.18 10	Set 7.52 7.16 Plate 16.33 17.09 Full Moon 4.03	Set 904 825 12	Set 10.05 9.27 13	Set 10.54 10.21 14	Set 11.32 11.06 15 File 21.17 21.40 15	Set 12.00 11-84 Rise 22.02 22.51 Suntas 7.53 7.16 Sunse: 15.59 16.36
Jupiter 2.8°N of Moon (best in southern USA) 5 am 50°N 40°N Set 1226 12:17 Rise 2351 2359 3rd Quarter 19:41	Set 12.50 12.47 18	Rise 1:05 1:05 1:05 Set 1:3:12 13:16 19	Diameter of Betelgeuse measured, 87 years ago Geminid meteors peak 7 pm Thise 2:17 2:09 Set 13:33 13:44 200	172	Pise 4.37 4.14 Set 14.21 14.47 22	Rise 545 5.15 23 Set 14.51 1522 23 Suntile 7.57 7.19 Suntile 16.02 16.39
100,000 francs offered in Paris for first extraterrestrial contact, 100 years ago Soft 409 6:15 Rise 6:49 6:15 24	File 7.48 7.10 25	Pitze 8:40 6:02 26	Rise 9:34 8:48 27	Winter Solatice 8:37 am	Urald meteors peak 1 am	Ras 10.57 10.36 Set 21:03 21:22 Sunset 16.07 16:44
() Ringe 50°N 40°N 1120 11.05 Sef 22.08 22.21 31	Christmas Day Parlial Solar Eclipse, visible in all of North America except parts of N. W. Territories, Yukon and Alaska	Borring 'Day (Canadia) 'Beam of the Sun! What wit thou be about, far seeing one, O motor of inme eyes, O star supreme, In time of day Reft from us? Why, O why hast thou perplexed The might of man, And wisdom's way; Rushing torth on a darksome track?" PINDAR, Paean IX Greek Iync poet (c 518 - c 438 B.C.) On the solar ecipse of April 30, 463 B.C.			Venux 2.3°N of Moon 7 pm	

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The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada Observer's Calendar

How to Use this Calendar

A pictorial representation of the Moon's phase at midday is given in each daily box. The size of the Moon in the Calendar varies from day to day reflecting the change in the apparent size of the Moon in the sky as it moves closer to or further from the Earth.

Daily Moon and weekly Sun rise and set times, and the times of Moon phases, are shown in the top portion of the boxes. If no Moon rise or set time is given, this event occurs the next day. Special astronomical events, such as eclipses, meteor showers, occultations, interesting planetary events, and equinoxes and solstices, are given at the bottom of the boxes.

The Calendar lists events observable in some part of Canada or the United States. Days on which particularly interesting phenomena occur are highlighted with light green shading. Detailed information on all events, including their visibility from particular locations, may be determined by consulting the *RASC Observer's Handbook*.

Adjusting Times for Actual Location

All times are adjusted for Daylight Savings Time. Moon phases and special events are given in Eastern time. The user's local time for events *other than* Moon and Sun rise and set may be determined by converting the given time to the user's time zone (e.g., Pacific time is Eastern time minus 3 hours).

Two sets of rise and set times are given to accommodate North American observers in mid-northern latitudes. Times are displayed for locations 50° N latitude and 75° W longitude and for 40° N, 75° W. The actual times for a given location must be calculated using the tables at the right.

The tables give corrections in minutes to the tabulated rise and set times for selected Canadian and US cities. In the column labelled **Correction**, an entry such as 50° N + 25 means add 25 minutes to the displayed 50° N time. This computed time is an approximation. In the column labelled **Accuracy**, the approximate maximum error in minutes for Moon rise and set using this method is indicated. The error for Sun rise and set is less. These errors can be substantially reduced by interpolating according to latitude, as explained in the following section.

Note that the rise and set times calculated using the above method will be local times. It is not necessary to adjust them for time zone.

Canadian Locations						
City	Correction	Accuracy	Latitude			
Calgary	50° N + 36	15	51			
Edmonton	50°N + 34	25	54			
Halifax	40°N + 14	25	45			
Hamilton	40°N + 20	15	43			
Kingston	40°N+6	20	44			
Kitchener	40°N + 22	15	43			
London	40°N + 25	15	43			
Montreal	50° N - 6	20	46			
Niagara	40°N + 16	15	43			
Okanagan	50° N - 2	10	50			
Ottawa	50°N+3	20	45			
Quebec	50° N - 15	15	47			
Regina	50°N + 58 ()	10	50			
St. John's	50° N + 1	20	48			
Sarnia	40°N + 30	15	43			
Saskatoon	50° N + 67 (1)	15	52			
Thunder Bay	50°N + 57	10	48			
Toronto	40° N + 18	20	44			
Vancouver	50°N + 12	15	49			
Victoria	50° N + 13	20	49			
Windsor	40° N + 32	15	42			
Winnipeg	50° N + 29	5	50			

U.S. Locations						
City	Correction	Accuracy	Latitude			
Atlanta	40° N + 37	30	34			
Boston	40° N - 16	10	42			
Chicago	40° N - 10	15	42			
Cincinnati	40° N + 38	10	39			
Denver	40°N+0	10	40			
Flagstaff	40° N + 27	30	35			
Kansas City	40°N + 18	10	39			
Los Angeles	40°N - 7	35	34			
Minneapolis	40°N + 13	25	45			
New York	40° N - 4	5	41			
San Francisco	40° N + 10	20	38			
Seattle	50°N+9	20	48			
Tucson	40° N + 24	40	32			
Washington	40°N+8	5	39			

Other Locations, and Improving Accuracy

For locations not listed in the tables to the left, the user should calculate a correction factor. This amount is +4 minutes for each degree that the user's location is west of the central meridian of the user's time zone or -4 minutes for each degree that it is east. This correction factor should be added to the displayed 50° N or 40° N time for the location whose latitude is nearest that of the user's site. The accuracy in minutes for Moon rise and set can be calculated by multiplying the difference in latitude between the user's location and that of the 50° N or 40° N site used by 4.5 and adding 0.2 times the difference in longitude.

Improvement in accuracy may be obtained for many sites by interpolating or extrapolating the 50°N and 40°N times depending on the user's latitude. For example, the latitude of Ottawa is approximately midway between 50°N and 40°N. An observer in Ottawa can improve accuracy to better than 5 minutes by averaging the given 50°N and 40°N times and then adding the correction factor for Ottawa, which is 3 minutes. Western observers may gain additional accuracy by adding about 10% of the difference between the listed time and the next day's time.

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

Since it was founded in 1890, the RASC has filled a special role in both amateur and professional astronomy. Today, it has over 3600 members who share a passion for the night sky and make contributions to astronomy in many ways.

The RASC has a long tradition of high-quality, volunteerproduced publications. The RASC Observer's Handbook has been published since 1908 and is recognized worldwide as the leading handbook of its type. The Journal, now in its 93rd year of publication, contains articles of interest to amateur and professional astronomers. The Beginner's Observing Guide is an introduction to the night sky for the novice observer, and the RASC Observer's Calendar is a forum for astrophotography by members of the Society.

For information on joining the Society, or to order an RASC publication, contact the National Office at:

136 Dupont Street Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5R 1V2 888-924-7272 (toll free) or 416-924-7973

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www.rasc.ca

The Photos and the Calendar

The computer played a central role in every aspect of this calendar's production. Photos were scanned using a flatbed scanner and digitally processed using Adobe Systems' Photoshop and Auriga Imaging's RegiStar. Monthly grids with data were generated using specially written software.

All photographs were taken by members of the RASC, with details given at the right.

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Captions

Lee Johnson

Historical Anniversaries Diane Brooks

Peter Broughton David Chapman

Literary Quotations

Lee Johnson Angela Squires

Digital Film Output Electronic Colour and Type, Burnaby, B.C.

Printing University of Toronto Press Inc.



Cover / October: Joining Orion Together: A Nebular Complex. 45-minute exposure on medium-format Kodak Pro 100 colour film using a 7.2-inch f/2.4 Maksutov astrograph (Peter Ceravolo) and 40-minute red-filtered exposure on gas-hypersensi-

tized Kodak Technical Pan black-and-white film using an 8-inch f/ 1.5 Schmidt camera (John Mirtle), digitally combined using RegiStar and Photoshop.



January: A Moon for Night Owls. 2-second exposure on Kodak Technical Pan black-and-white film using a 5-inch Astro-Physics refractor at f/12, sandwiched with an unexposed and developed colour negative and printed on colour photographic paper (Jay Ouellet), then additionally processed using Photoshop.

February Big and Bright in Southern Skies. 5-minute red-filtered, 20minute green-filtered, and 40-minute blue-filtered exposures using a Meade LX200 16-inch SCT at f/6.2 with a Meade Pictor 1616XT CCD-camera (Jack Newton).

March Cepheus' "Rosette." 165-minute and 210-minute red-filtered exposures on gas-hypersensitized medium-format Kodak Technical Pan black-and-white film using a 5-inch f/6 Astro-Physics refractor (Rajiv Gupta), and 40-minute exposure on Ektachrome E100 colour film using a 7.2-inch f/2.4 Maksutov astrograph (Peter Ceravolo), digitally combined using RegiStar and Photoshop.



April: A Porthole to the Stars. 20-minute exposure on medium-format Kodak Pro 100 film, piggyback using a 16-mm f/2.8 Minolta fisheye lens (Peter Ceravolo).

May: Dark Clouds at the Galactic Centre, 30-minute exposure on medium-format Kodak Pro PPF 400 film, piggyback using a Mamiya 645 camera with a 150-mm lens at f/4.5 (Ben Gendre).



June: The Pelican Nebula. 150-minute and 170-minute red-filtered exposures on gas-hypersensitized Kodak Technical Pan black-andwhite film and three 65-minute exposures on Kodak Pro PPF 400 colour film, using a 5-inch f/6 Astro-Physics refractor (Rajiv Gupta), digitally combined using RegiStar and Photoshop.

July: The Veil Nebula in a Different Light. 100-minute red-filtered exposure on gas-hypersensitized Kodak Technical Pan black-and-white film using a 5-inch 1/6 Astro-Physics refractor (Rajiv Gupta) and 50minute exposure on Kodak Gold 400 colour film with a Deep Sky filter using an 8-inch f/6 Newtonian reflector with a cold camera (John Mirtle), digitally combined using RegiStar and Photoshop.

August: The Antares Region. Three 30-minute exposures on medium-format Kodak Pro PPF 400 film, piggyback using a Mamiya 645 camera with a 150-mm lens at f/4.5 (Ben Gendre), digitally stacked and adjusted using RegiStar and Photoshop.



September The Heart of the Northern Cross. 50-minute red-filtered exposure on gas-hypersensitized Kodak Technical Pan black-andwhite film, piggyback using a 180-mm f/2.8 lens (John Mirtle), and 15-minute exposure on Kodak PJM Multispeed colour film, piggyback using a 300-mm f/4.5 lens (Murray Paulson), digitally combined using RegiStar and Photoshop.

November: The Butterfly Aurora. 18-second exposure on Kodak 200 Gold film, fixed tripod using a 28-mm f/2.8 lens, taken September 24, 1998 from Cold Lake, Alberta (Leo Brodeur).

December: A Ring of Prominences. 1/125th-second exposure on Kodachrome 64 using an 8-inch Celestron SCT at #10, taken during March 18, 1988 total solar eclipse from the Philippines (Randy Attwood)

2000

January	February	March
5 M T W T F S 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
30 31 April	May	June
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July	August	September
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October	November	December
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2001

January	February	March
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April	May	June
$ \begin{array}{c} S \ M \ T \ W \ T \ F \ S \\ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \\ 8 \ 9 \ 10 \ 11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14 \\ 15 \ 16 \ 17 \ 18 \ 9 \ 20 \ 21 \\ 22 \ 23 \ 24 \ 25 \ 26 \ 27 \ 28 \\ 29 \ 30 \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{July} \\ S \ M \ T \ W \ T \ F \ S \\ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \\ 1 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10 \ 11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14 \\ 15 \ 16 \ 17 \ 18 \ 19 \ 20 \ 21 \\ 15 \ 16 \ 17 \ 18 \ 19 \ 20 \ 21 \\ 23 \ 24 \ 25 \ 26 \ 27 \ 28 \\ 29 \ 30 \ 31 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} S & M & T & W & T & F & S \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 \\ 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 \\ 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31 \\ \hline \\ $	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 21 31 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 33 24 25 62 7 8 9 September S M T W T F S 2 3 4 5 6 7 18 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 7 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 66 7 7 8 5 0 17 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 66 7 7 8 5 0 10 20 12 12 23 24 25 66 7 7 8 5 0 10 20 12 12 5 0 10 20 10 5 0 10 10 5 0 10 5
October	November	30 December
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New Moon Dates are displayed in bold.

"...regions of lucid matter taking form. Brushes of fire, hazy gleams, Clusters and beds of worlds, and bee-like swarms Of suns and starry streams...

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien



All photos in this unique calendar were taken by amateur astronomers using ordinary camera lenses and small telescopes. Volunteer members of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada provided all the images and handled all aspects of this calendar's assembly and production.

The calendar gives a comprehensive listing of astronomical data such as lunar and planetary conjunctions, Sun and Moon rise and set times, eclipses, 'and major meteor showers.



OPIA Best Calendar and Award of Excellence, 1999 Ontario Printing and Imaging Association competition.





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